

## 論文の内容の要旨

### Thesis Summary

論文題目 Comparative Research on Tendency and Characteristics on Natural Landscape Appreciation Culture in China and Japan -Focus on Combination Modes of Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei View Names- (自然風景鑑賞の傾向と特徴に関する中日比較 – 「八景」に見られる風景描写要素の組み合わせに着目して–)

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This study is mainly aims to show tendency and characteristics on natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan through comparative research on data concerning Hakkei (Eight Views) in two countries. This research used the expression Hakkei (八景) instead of “eight views” or “eight landscapes” to identify how the appreciation of scenery evolved in East Asia although the term sometimes involves nine or more landscapes. Hakkei (八景) is a appropriate object which could represent traditional natural landscape appreciation culture and popularity in both China and Japan because of broad diffusion and popularity in East Asian region, representative of traditional landscape appreciation culture, and Development of traditional and variant Hakkei until now. Hakkei view names are an important aspect to represent Hakkei culture.

The purpose of this study is to clarify three aspects about similarities and differences of Hakkei views in China and Japan. First, clarify combination modes of natural landscape description elements in Hakkei view names in China and Japan. Second, clarify tendency and characteristics of combination modes of natural landscape description elements in Hakkei view names between China and Japan. Third, clarify similarities and differences of tendency and characteristics on natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan.

In this research selected 158 examples in China and 417 examples in Japan and summarized the data of view names to research on combination mode of natural landscape description elements in Hakkei views.

This dissertation consists of six chapters.

Chapter 1 is introduction, which mainly introduced landscape appreciation culture background of China and Japan and historical relationship between Chinese landscape appreciation culture and Japanese landscape appreciation culture. Hakkei as an important landscape appreciation culture was confirmed necessity to be researched. Not only the research purpose, methodology and logical structure of this dissertation are elucidated in this chapter, but also the research position and its originality are clarified.

Chapter 2 explains formation and features of Hakkei view names. View names of Shosho Hakkei (瀟湘八景), as initial Hakkei from China, represents typical formation and features of Hakkei view names and is a pattern to create subsequent Hakkei view names. Eight views in an area formed a series of Hakkei. Each view name represents a Location correspondence a kind of appreciation method. And the first two words are a place name, and the last two words are appreciation method in the place, which represent topic of appreciation, so it is concerned in this research. Furthermore it pointed out combination relationship in Hakkei view names and gives analytical details of research object, Hakkei view names.

Chapter 3 arranges historical transition process of the last two words of Hakkei view names in China and Japan. In Hakkei birth place, China, few of subsequent Hakkei view names use view names of original Hakkei, Shosho Hakkei (瀟湘八景), and most of Hakkei view names are flexible and unconstrained. On the contrary, in Japan, Shosho Hakkei as a pattern for creating subsequent Hakkei view names, that is to say, most of subsequent Hakkei view names used the last two words of Hakkei view names. By compare with historical transition process between China and Japan, Summarizes specific characteristics on transition process of the last two words of Hakkei view names in Japan and gives possible reasons.

Chapter 4 gives an analytical comparison for combination modes of natural landscape description elements in China and Japan, focus on the last two words in Hakkei View Names. Focus on appreciation elements of natural landscapes in the last two words of Hakkei view names in 8 categories, weather, celestial phenomenon, plant, animal, water, mountain, season, and time. Analyze combination mode of description words with these natural landscape elements

in Hakkei view names. Summarize specific characteristics on combination mode for each natural landscape elements to do comparison analyze in China and Japan.

Chapter 5, based on comparison analysis of combination modes of natural landscape description elements in China and Japan in the last chapter, summarizes tendency and characteristics of natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan.

Chapter 6 concludes that research results of this dissertation. Suggestions for future study also followed with the consideration of limitations of the study.

The main subject of this dissertation is to compare Combination Mode of Natural Landscape Description Elements in Hakkei (八景) View Names. However, the biggest significance of this study is that shows similarities and differences on tendency and characteristics on natural landscape appreciation culture in China and Japan.